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United States Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JULY-SEPTEMBER 1945

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 56)

B. E. P. Q. 542 Effective October 1, 1945

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

ENTRY OF ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, AND MANILA MANGOES FROM MEXICO AUTHORIZED AFTER TREATMENT

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

It has been determined that shipments of fresh fruits of oranges, grapefruit, and Manila mangoes may now be safely admitted from Mexico in accordance with the regulations of the Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine No. 56 after they have been given the vapor-heat treatment described below, which has been found to be effective in eliminating possible infestation by fruitflies known to occur in Mexico, the insect pests which have been responsible for the exclusion of these fruits. While the results of the experiments so far conducted have been successful, it should be emphasized that inexactness and carelessness in operation may result in injury to fruit. In authorizing the entry of fruit treated in accordance with this requirement, it is understood that the Department does not accept responsibility for fruit injury.

Authorization for the entry from Mexico of oranges, grapefruit, and Manila mangoes, subject to the prescribed treatment, is provided, therefore, in the following administrative instructions.

§ 319.56–2g *Administrative instructions—importation of oranges, grapefruit, and Manila mangoes authorized from Mexico subject to treatment.* Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by paragraph (a) of § 319.56–2 (Regulation 2 of Notice of Quarantine No. 56), on and after October 1, 1945, commercially sound fruit only of orange, grapefruit, and mango of the Manila variety may be imported in accordance with the permit and other requirements of said quarantine after each shipment has been subjected to the vapor-heat treatment described below, carried out at locations and in treatment rooms approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and performed under the supervision of a plant quarantine inspector of that Bureau.

(a) *Vapor-heat treatment method.*—The vapor-heat treatment method consists in the use of a mixture of air, live steam, and water spray, or a mixture of heated air and water spray, or a mixture devised in any other way so as to give saturation and condensation conditions at the temperature used, which conditions must be satisfactory to the supervising inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The mixture shall be circulated throughout the fruit in a manner and in a volume satisfactory to the supervising inspector. The fruit shall be treated for a period of not less than 14 hours, during which time the temperature at the approximate center of the fruit shall be raised to 110° F. and shall be maintained at or above 110° for the last 6 hours of such treatment.

In the case of treating plants located in the interior of Mexico, those in interest must make advance arrangements for supervision of the treatments and approval of the plant, and give acceptable assurance that they will provide transportation and per diem for the inspectors without cost to the United States Department of Agriculture.

(Sec. 5, 37 Stat. 316; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 159; 7 CFR, Cum. Sup., § 319.56–2)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 4th day of September 1945.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the above administrative instructions were sent to all American diplomatic and consular officers in Mexico through the State Department.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, Sept. 24, 1945, 11:11 a. m.; 10 F. R. 12075.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

JAPANESE BEETLE RESTRICTIONS TO BE LIFTED FOR SEASON

(Press notice)

AUGUST 29, 1945.

Shipments of fruits and vegetables from the area heavily infested with the Japanese beetle will not be subject to restrictions of the Federal quarantine after August 30 and September 12 of this year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture said today. Cut flower shipments will not need the beetle certificate after September 30. After those dates the danger of infestation of these products will have ceased throughout the heavily infested area. The heavily infested area includes all of Delaware and the District of Columbia, portions of Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and a few counties in both New York and Virginia.

After August 30, shippers no longer need obtain certificates in moving fruits and vegetables, except green ear corn, from any part of the area heavily infested with Japanese beetles.

After September 12, shipments of green ear corn may be moved without certification from any part of the heavily infested area.

After September 30, cut flowers will not need to be certified for movement from any part of the heavily infested area.

These termination dates are for the present season only. Quarantine regulations are administered by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The period when the inspection is required each summer is based on seasonal observations of the heavy flight of the beetle.

Soil and nursery stock are subject to inspection requirements throughout the year when shipped interstate from any regulated area to points outside.

B. E. P. Q. 541 Effective August 30, 1945

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

RESTRICTIONS OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE ON CUT FLOWERS, FRUITS, AND VEGETABLES DISCONTINUED FOR THE SEASON

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following administrative instructions lift all restrictions on the dates specified below as to the movement of fruits, vegetables, and cut flowers from the area heavily infested with Japanese beetles, for the remainder of the season.

Pursuant to authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, in paragraph (b) of § 301.48–4 (Notice of Quarantine No. 48 on account of the Japanese beetle, 10 F. R. 1951) and he having determined dates beyond which shipping restrictions are no longer necessary for this year, all shipping restrictions imposed by Administrative Instruction B. E. P. Q. 539, June 1, 1945 (10 F. R. 6641) are hereby revoked as follows:

(a) For fruits and vegetables, except green ear corn—at the close of August 30, 1945.

(b) For green ear corn—at the close of September 12, 1945.

(c) For cut flowers—at the close of September 30, 1945.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161; 7 CFR § 301.48–4, 10 F. R. 1951).

Done at Washington, D. C., this 30th day of August 1945.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the above administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the regulated area.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, Aug. 29, 1945, 11:09 a. m.; 10 F. R. 11104.]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

B. E. P. Q. 476, Supplement No. 5 September 24, 1945

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

According to the Proclamations and Statutory Rules cited below, Proclamation 2P, Gazetted September 19, 1935, and the Quarantine (Plants) Regulations promulgated under the Quarantine Act 1908–1924 (Plants Division), have been amended as follows:

IMPORTATION OF ALL CACTACEAE PROHIBITED

(Proclamation No. 19P, Gazetted April 11, 1940)

1. The importation into Australia of any plant (including any root, pad, cutting, or seed) of the family Cactaceae is prohibited. (NOTE: This Proclamation revokes and supersedes the last paragraph on page 1 of B. E. P. Q. 476.)

IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ROSACEAE CONDITIONALLY PROHIBITED

(Proclamation No. 20P, Gazetted January 30, 1941)

2. The importation into Australia, except with the permission of the Minister, of all plants or parts of plants (including the fruit but exempting the seeds) of the suborder or tribe Pomeae, or of the suborder or tribe Pruneae, of the order Rosaceae which were grown in any country in which pear blight or fire blight (*Bacillus amylovorus* (Burr.) Trev.) exists, is prohibited. (NOTE: This Proclamation revokes and supersedes the seventh paragraph on page 2 of B. E. P. Q. 476.)

IMPORTATION OF RAW COTTON INTO THE STATE OF QUEENSLAND PROHIBITED

(Proclamation No. 17P, Gazetted February 29, 1940)

3. The importation from overseas into the State of Queensland of raw cotton (lint and linters), except samples of cotton for determining cotton standards, is prohibited.

TREATMENT PRESCRIBED FOR RAW COTTON IMPORTATIONS INTO STATES OTHER THAN QUEENSLAND

(Statutory Rules No. 43, February 28, 1940)

4. Regulation 22A of the Quarantine (Plants) Regulations (page 7 B. E. P. Q. 476) is repealed and the following regulation inserted in its stead:

"22A. The importation of raw cotton (lint or linters) which is subject to quarantine shall be subject to the following conditions:

(a) The bales of raw cotton shall, on importation, be delivered direct to the mills for manufacture;

(b) All coverings or wrappings and staves used in packing or baling the raw cotton shall, when any bale is opened, be removed from the cotton contained therein and burnt in the mill premises; and

(c) Except in the case of raw cotton imported from the United States of America, all cotton debris, waste matter, seed, and other material separated from the raw cotton during processing by the first machines through which the cotton passes shall be burnt in the mill premises or be crushed between steel rollers in those premises."

Correction

Supplement the sixth paragraph on page 2 of B. E. P. Q. 476 by inserting the words "Coffee (*Coffea* spp.)" to make the paragraph read:

"Coffee (*Coffea* spp.) plants or parts thereof, including fruits or seeds (other than manufactured products thereof) liable to infestation with any species of *Hemileia* from any country in which *Hemileia* exists."

Avery S. Hoyt,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 396, Supplement No. 2 July 6, 1945

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

IMPORTATION OF COTTON AND COTTONSEED FROM THE UNITED STATES AUTHORIZED

According to Decree No. 2509, published in the Gaceta Oficial of March 10, 1945, as reported in Foreign Tariffs and Trade Controls for the week ending June 18, 1945, the conditions prescribed in Decree No. 1899 of June 1, 1937 (Supplement No. 1 of B. E. P. Q.—396), which prohibit the importation of cotton and cottonseed from the United States, have been amended as follows:

Import Permit and Fumigation Certificate Required

"Permits for the importation of cotton fiber and seed from the United States may be issued by the Dominican Secretary of State for Agriculture, Industry and Labor, provided shipments have been fumigated and that inspection upon arrival in the country shows them to be in satisfactory sanitary condition. Dominican Consuls in the United States can visa documents covering the shipment of cotton fiber and seed on presentation of a certificate issued by a competent authority showing that the goods have been duly fumigated, and Dominican customs authorities may deliver these products against receipt of the permit issued by the Secretary of State for Agriculture, Industry and Labor."

P. N. Annand,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 416, Revised, Supplement No. 1 August 7, 1945

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN

NORTHERN IRELAND

(Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912, No. 1720, November 28, 1912)[1]

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS, EXCEPT UNDER LICENSE

ART. 6. It shall not be lawful to land in Northern Ireland any gooseberry or currant bush (includes a cutting, stock, seedling, or any part of a bush except the fruit) brought from any place out of Ireland without a license from the Ministry of Agriculture, and no such license shall be given except for the importation of bushes to be used for the purpose of experiment or propagating new varieties; provided that in the case of a person or firm having a nursery in Ireland the Ministry at its discretion may grant to such person or firm a license for the importation of a limited number of bushes solely for the purpose of propagating new stocks in such nursery, but not for resale. The license must be produced if required by any officer of Customs, or other authorized person, when the bush is landed. (This Order promulgated on account of the currant bud mite (*Eriophyes ribis* Nal.) and American powdery mildew (*Sphaerotheca mors-uvae* (Schw.) Berk. & Curt.)

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

SUMMARY OF ARIZONA STATE PLANT QUARANTINES

(Revision of Notice dated February 18, 1944)

Under plant quarantines and regulations issued by the State of Arizona, the shipment into that State of certain plants and plant materials, known to be hosts of injurious pests and plant diseases, is subject to certain requirements, or entirely prohibited.

The following table gives a summary of the Arizona quarantine laws and regulations, showing the quarantined areas, the plants and plant products affected, and the pests and diseases of which such plants are known hosts. Under the provisions of paragraph 2 (*b*), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, postmasters should not accept such plants and plant products when presented for mailing in violation of these quarantine laws and regulations, and should invite the attention of the mailers thereto.

[1] The existence of this Order was not previously made known to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS PROHIBITED OR REGULATED ENTRY INTO ARIZONA

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited	Acceptance for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Arizona permit	
(Column I)	(Column II)	(Column III)	(Column IV)
(1) Entire United States	----------	*Grapevines and cuttings* (rooted or not) require certificate of State of origin showing treatment or origin in Phylloxera-free area.	Grape Phylloxera.
(2) a. California	----------	*Citrus nursery stock* requires Arizona permit and certificate of treatment from State of California. *Mexican sour limes* require certificate of treatment from State of origin.	Citrus Canker and species of the Fruit fly family Trypetidae.
b. All other parts of the United States.	Citrus plants and parts thereof, except fruit and seeds.	*Citrus fruits and seeds* require Arizona permit and certificate from State of origin. *Mexican sour limes* require certificate of treatment from State of origin.	Citrus Canker and species of the Fruit fly family Trypetidae.
(3) a. Alabama: Counties of Baldwin, Mobile, and Washington. Florida: Entire State except the counties of Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Hamilton, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Madison, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington. Georgia: Counties of Brooks, Camden, Chatham, Glynn, and McIntosh. Louisiana: DeSoto and Sabine Parishes and all parishes south of and including Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, East Feliciana, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, and Washington. Mississippi: Counties of Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Pearl River, and Walthall. Texas: The entire State except the counties of Andrews, Armstrong, Archer, Anderson, Brewster, Bailey, Borden, Briscoe, Baylor, Brown, Bowie, Culbertson, Castro, Cochran, Carson, Crosby, Collingsworth, Childress, Cottle, Coke, Callahan, Coleman, Comanche, Clay, Cooke, Collin, Cherokee, Cass, Camp, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Dawson, Donley, Dickens, Denton, Dallas, Delta, El Paso, Ector, Eastland, Erath, Ellis, Floyd, Fisher, Foard, Fannin, Franklin, Freestone, Gaines, Garza, Glasscock, Gray, Grayson, Gregg, Hudspeth, Hockley, Hartley, Hansford, Hutchinson, Howard, Hale, Hemphill, Hall,	Sweetpotato or so-called yam plants, vines, cuttings, draws, slips, and morning-glories.	*Sweetpotato or so-called yam tubers* require certificate of treatment.	Sweetpotato weevil.

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS PROHIBITED OR REGULATED ENTRY INTO ARIZONA—Continued

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited	Acceptance for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Arizona permit	
(Column I)	(Column II)	(Column III)	(Column IV)
(3) a.—Continued. Texas—Continued. Hardeman, Haskell, Hood, Henderson, Hunt, Hopkins, Houston, Harrison, Jack, Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, Kent, King, Knox, Loving, Lamb, Lubbock, Lynn, Lipscomb, Lamar, Leon, Moore, Martin, Midland, Motley, Madison, Mitchell, Montague, Marion, Morris, Nolan, Navarro, Oldham, Ochiltree, Potter, Parmer, Palo, Pinto, Parker, Panola, Reeves, Randall, Roberts, Robertson, Runnels, Rockwall, Rains, Rusk, Red River, Sherman, Swisher, Sterling, Stonewall, Scurry, Shackleford, Stephens, Somerville, Smith, Terry, Taylor, Throckmorton, Tarrant, Titus, Tom Green, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wood, Ward, Winkler, Wheeler, Wilbarger, Wichita, Wise, Yoakum, and Young.	Sweetpotato or so-called yam plants, vines, cuttings, draws, slips, and morning-glories.	*Sweetpotato or so-called yam tubers* require certificate of treatment.	Sweetpotato weevil.
b. All other parts of the United States, except California.	----------	*Sweetpotatoes and yam tubers, plants or parts thereof* require certificate affirming same were grown, packed and stored in noninfested area.	Sweetpotato weevil.
(4) a. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.	Cotton, including all parts of the plant, either cultivated or wild, cotton lint, linters, waste, sweepings, samples of cotton, cotton-seed hulls, and corn in the shuck.	Seed cotton and cottonseed with U. S. D. A. certificate or Arizona permit. Cotton bagging and wrappers, or other containers used in connection with, or contaminated with cotton or cotton products, cottonseed cake or cottonseed meal and sacks and containers thereof require a certificate of State of origin showing containers are new, or have not been previously used to contain cottonseed, seed cotton, or cottonseed byproducts.	Cotton boll weevil and pink bollworm.
b. All other parts of the United States except California.	----------	Seed cotton, cottonseed, cotton lint, linters, samples, waste, sweepings, cottonseed hulls, and other forms of unmanufactured cotton require an Arizona permit or U. S. D. A. certificate.	Cotton boll weevil and pink bollworm.
c. Entire United States-----	Spanish moss in a fresh vegetative state.	----------	----------

Federal Quarantine No. 52, pertaining to the pink bollworm, supersedes these regulations in the areas covered by the same.

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS PROHIBITED OR REGULATED ENTRY INTO ARIZONA—Continued

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited	Acceptance for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Arizona permit	
(Column I)	(Column II)	(Column III)	(Column IV)
(5) Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia.	----------	All species, including the ornamental forms of peach, apricot, almond, nectarine, plum, and prune trees, cuttings, grafts, scions, or buds, or any trees budded or grafted on peach stock or peach roots require certificate stating same were grown in disease-free area from disease-free bud sources and rootstocks.	Peach yellows, peach rosette, and little peach.
(6) Arizona: Counties of Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Graham, Maricopa, Pima, Santa Cruz and Yavapai. California: Counties of Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego. Colorado: Counties of Mesa, and Montezuma. New Mexico: Counties of Bernalillo, Dona Ana, Lincoln, Otero, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, San Juan, Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos, and Valencia. Oklahoma: Counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Johnston, and Woods. Texas: Counties of Brown, Callahan, Cherokee, Comanche, Dallas, Eastland, El Paso, Fannin, Fisher, Floyd, Gregg, Hale, Hudspeth, Johnson, Jones, Mills, Palo Pinto, Parker, Runnels, Rusk, San Saba, Smith, Tarrant, Taylor, Upshur, Wilbarger, Wood, and Young. Utah: Counties of Grand and Washington.	----------	All peach, plum, prune, nectarine, apricot, and almond trees—root stock, grafts, buds, or other parts thereof capable of propagation except fruit pits.	Peach Mosaic disease.
(7) Entire United States	----------	Strawberry plants require certificate of State of origin showing they originated in an area free from strawberry root weevil.	Strawberry root weevils.

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS PROHIBITED OR REGULATED ENTRY INTO ARIZONA—Continued

Area quarantined (Column I)	Plants and plant products affected: Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited (Column II)	Plants and plant products affected: Acceptance for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Arizona permit (Column III)	Plant pests and diseases (Column IV)
(8) Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia: and in the State of *California*, the counties of Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Stanislaus, Tulare, Sutter, and Ventura; in *Colorado*, the counties of Denver, Jefferson, Mesa, Otero, and Prowers; in *Utah*, the county of Weber.	----------	All species and varieties including the ornamental or flowering forms of almond, apple, apricot, cherry, choke cherry, hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.), loquat, nectarine, peach, pear, plum, quince; California evergreen cherry, Catalina cherry, Carolina cherry, cherrylaurel, *Cotoneaster parneyi*, *Cotoneaster pannosa*, *Photina serrulata* and *Photinia arbutifolia* trees require certificate of State of origin showing treatment or origin outside the quarantined area. Budwood and scions of above trees require Arizona permit. Fruits of, and boxes, barrels, baskets, or other fruit containers which have been used to contain fruits of above species require certificate of State of origin showing treatment or origin outside the quarantined area.	Oriental fruit moth.
(9) Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. In *Tennessee:* Counties of Montgomery, Robertson, and Sumner.	----------	Stalks, ears, cobs, or other parts or debris of corn, broomcorn, sorghums, and sudan grass (except seed or shelled grain free from fragments of cob or plant debris), and cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, dahlia, and gladiolus (except corms, roots, bulbs, or tubers without stems), lima beans, green shellbeans in the pod (variety known as cranberry or horticultural), beets with tops, and rhubarb (cut or plants) when accompanied with certificate of State of origin showing them to have been treated or inspected and found free of infestation. Chrysanthemum or rhubarb also admitted when accompanied by certificate of State of origin showing them to have been greenhouse grown.	European corn borer.
(10) All States east of and including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.	----------	Hickory, pecan, and walnut trees and parts thereof, including cuttings, grafts, buds, and scions, excepting nuts require certificate of State of origin showing treatment or origin outside of the quarantined area. Budwood and scions also require an Arizona permit.	Pecan leaf case bearer, pecan nut case bearer.
(11) Entire United States, except California.	----------	Walnut, pecan, and hickory nuts in the husks or hulls, or shipments contaminated with fragments of the husks or hulls require certificate of State of origin showing treatment or origin outside the quarantined area.	Pecan weevil and hickory shuck worm.

Shippers desiring Arizona permits must make application therefor direct to the State Entomologist, Phoenix, Ariz.

Postmasters at places in Arizona where State inspection of plants and plant products is maintained under the Terminal Inspection Act should take the action prescribed by paragraph 4 (b), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, if parcels sent to such offices for terminal inspection are found to be in violation of these plant quarantine laws or regulations.

[THE POSTAL BULLETIN, AUGUST 7, 1945]

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period July 1 to September 30, 1945, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act as follows:

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Carmen D. Castillo	Nogales, Ariz	39 mangoes	$1.00
Peter Rivera	Calexico, Calif	13 mangoes	1.00
Rosalino Aguirre	Brownsville, Tex	11 mangoes	5.00
Adeleda Garza Garza	do	2 pears	1.00
Maria Consuelo Garza	do	14 guavas	1.00
Pedro Fernandez Quires	do	31 mangoes, 12 oranges, and 7 apples.	5.00
Pedro Fernandez Quires	do	11 mangoes	5.00
Jorge Cantu	do	2 avocados	1.00
Refugia Salazar	do	1 guava	1.00
Mrs. Esperanza Guevara	do	2 quince	1.00
Manuel Cervantes	Del Rio, Tex	8 pomegranates	1.00
Olivia Calvette	do	2 mangoes	2.00
Fernando Torres	do	5 avocados	1.00
Antonio Tores	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Eulogia Mendoza	do	5 avocados	1.00
Herminia Castillo	do	do	1.00
Herminia Delgado de Alderete	Eagle Pass, Tex	1 mango	1.00
Rosalina Carranza	do	1 quince	1.00
Bertha Rivera	do	2 peaches	1.00
Anita Hernandez	do	2 avocados	1.00
Miguel Franco Perez	do	9 avocados	1.00
Elvira Romero	El Paso, Tex	2 avocados	1.00
Manuel Martinez	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Josefa Talavera	do	1 mango	1.00
Marie Delgado	do	do	1.00
Francisco Rivas	do	do	1.00
Josefina M. Durante	do	7 peaches	1.00
Jesus Pedro Hermosillo	do	7 avocados	1.05
Nicolas Rubalcaba	do	1 mango	1.00
Carmen Gaeta	do	1 avocado	1.00
Paula Meraz de Orona	do	3 avocados	1.00
Julia Bejarano	do	13 peaches	1.00
Isabel Padilla de Martinez	do	5 avocados	1.00
Joaquina M. de Castillo	do	2 plants	1.00
Candelaria Rivera	do	2 avocados	1.00
Eugenio Aguilar	do	3 avocados	1.00
Asencion Gonzales	do	1 avocado	1.00
Jesusita Bustamente	do	4 avocados	1.00
Flora Reyes de Aguilar	do	do	1.00
Mary Diaz Barreyga	do	1 peach	1.00
Trinidad Perez Avila	do	5 mangoes	1.50
Rosario A. de Garcia	do	2 figs and 2 pomegranates	1.00
Margarita Carlos	do	2 plants	1.00
Anderson Seigler	do	1 mango	1.00
Nora Garcia	do	do	1.00
Ehrminia Montes	do	do	1.00
Francisca F. Rodriguez	do	3 avocados	1.00
Clara Salgada de Jimenez	do	1 avocado	1.00
Maria Felix Pineda	do	1 mango	1.00
Anita Castorena	do	1 quince	1.00
Feliciana Espinosa de Garcia	do	Live plants with roots	1.00
Contreras Munoz Esperanza	do	11 apples	1.00
Dominga Martinez	do	3 avocados	1.00
Almodora Hernandez	do	1 pear	1.00
Elisa Lopez Cisneros	do	2 quince	1.00
Pedro Gutierrez	do	10 lb. potatoes, 5 lb. tomatoes, and 4 lb. onions.	2.55
Margarito Gonzalez	do	1 avocado	1.00
Anacleto Alcanter	do	2 avocados	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
E. Sandoval de Juarez	El Paso Tex	2 quince	1.00
Teresa L. Gonzales	do	3 avocados	1.00
Albino Hernandez	do	2 avocados	1.00
Angela Gonzales	do	20 avocados	2.00
Rosaura T. Melendez	do	1 apple	1.00
Olga Salomon	do	1 peach	1.00
Francisca Satelo	do	1 apple	1.00
Maria B. Garcia	Hidalgo, Tex	1 orange	1.00
Angelita Salazar	do	1 mango and 8 plums	1.00
Ray Salazar	do	2 pomegranates	1.00
Teresa Brewster	do	3 avocados	1.00
Jacoba Trevino	do	2 avocados	1.00
Dolores Cruz	do	10 plants	1.00
Guerra Sanchez	do	20 plants	1.00
Guadalupe Garcia	do	1 avocado and 2 pears	1.00
Dora Cuellar	do	1 orange	1.00
Maria Garza de Cantu	do	1 pomegranate	1.00
Jose E. Saenz	do	10 avocados	1.00
Sara Monzon Conche	do	2 plants	1.00
Guillerma Gonzales	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Minerva Pedraza	do	4 pears	1.00
Ysidro Gonzalez	do	12 sweet limes	1.00
Maria Ofilia Roque	do	4 avocados	1.00
Manuela C. de Martinez	do	2 avocados	1.00
Maria Cantu	do	2 apples	1.00
Tomas Paez	do	1 avocado	1.00
Maria Hernandez	do	4 sweet limes	1.00
Gertrudis Partidea	do	3 pears	1.00
Dora de la Cruz	do	1 apple	1.00
Francisco Martinez	do	3 peaches	1.00
Marcilo Hinojosa	do	1 avocado	1.00
Erculana Longoria	do	2 apples	1.00
Eustolia Gonzalez	do	14 avocados	1.00
Eulalio Galauis	do	4 avocados	1.00
Miguel Alvarez	do	12 plants	1.00
W. H. Tyles	do	3 pears	1.00
Paula Cordona	do	1 pomegranate	1.00
Natividad Mata	do	1 plant	1.00
Mercedes Ramirez	do	4 avocados	1.00
Herlinda Gomez	do	1 guava	1.00
Mercedes Espinosa	do	5 avocados	1.00
Lilia Ayala de Palacias	do	2 avocados	1.00
Eva Hernandez	do	5 avocados	1.00
Humberto Saenz	do	4 avocados	1.00
Flavio Gomez	do	1 avocado	1.00
Angelita Pineda	do	1 pear	1.00
Mario Garza Aliniz	do	1 apple	1.00
Eufrasia Paloma	do	3 pomegranates	1.00
Guadalupe Davila	do	2 avocados	1.00
Maria de la Luz Inglesia	do	3 oranges	1.00
Conception de Ramirez	do	5 apples, 1 orange, and 1 pomegranate.	1.00
Conrado Leal	do	7 apples	1.00
Maria Palacios	Laredo, Tex	2 avocados	1.00
Vincente Domingues	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Jesus M. Fraga	do	5 plants	2.50
Mrs. Maria Avalos de Rodriguez	do	32 avocados, 1 peach, and 50 nodes sugarcane.	3.00
Mrs. Maria Teresa Bondy	do	1 quince	1.00
Santos Gomez	do	4 avocados	1.00
Jesse Jarigere	do	2 peaches, 2 pears, 4 mangoes, and 5 avocados.	1.00
R. P. Hernandez	do	5 mangoes	1.00
Trinidada Alcula	do	2 plants	1.00
Oliva Gonzalez	do	4 avocados	1.00
Donald D. Izarudi	do	4 plants	1.00
Mrs. Mary Garza	do	1 plant	1.00
Mrs. Delfino M. Gonzalez	do	3 quince	1.00
Adolfo Alvarez	do	1 mango	1.00
E. Garcia	do	2 apples and 1 pear	1.00
Norberto M. Torres	do	2 apples, 4 pomegranates, and 5 guavas.	1.00
Mrs. Maria Rodriguez	do	3 peaches and 1 mango	1.00
Mrs. Soledad R. Mariscal	do	2 peaches	1.00
Lydia de la O	do	14 avocados	1.00
Miguel Ramirez	do	4 avocados	1.00
Santiago de la O	do	11 avocados	1.00
Viviano Castro	do	9 cacti and 2 quince	1.00
Bernabe Castillo	do	4 apples and 2 oranges	1.00
Mrs. T. R. Flores	do	24 avocados and 12 quince	3.00
Genaro Villarreal	do	34 avocados	4.25
Mrs. Francisco Liza	do	3 avocados	1.00
Manuel Huerta	do	1 avocado, 3 apples, and 2 plants.	1.00
Blas Sendyas	do	24 tunas, 12 guavas, and 5 avocados.	4.00
Francisco Monte	Thayer Station, Tex	2 pears	1.00

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